

BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

AND PILOT

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Bryan, Texas, Thursday, January 3, 1918.

NUMBER 16

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROKEN OFF

By Associated Press

London, January 2.—Peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been broken off by the Bolshevik government, owing to the German attitude regarding Poland and Lithuania, and the enemy's proposal that the garrisons be retained at Libau, Riga and elsewhere, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily News.

EXPANDING BUSINESS WITH TRADE DAYS IN THE BRYAN TERRITORY

Given in Succession They Establish the Habit of Trading in Bryan by People Over a Wide Area—Methods of Conducting Them.

SNOW IS FALLING AND AIDS ITALIANS IN THEIR FIGHTING

Successful New Year Day Attack Followed by Weather That Interfere With Teutons' Food Supply.

(By Associated Press)

London, Jan. 2.—The weather is apparently coming to the aid of the hard pressed Italians, following their New Year's victory in driving the Austro-Germans from Seeston bridgehead, across the Piave river. Snowfall has set in, interfering with the enemy's food supply.

RAIDERS REPULSED.

(By Associated Press)

London, Jan. 2.—The British last night repulsed several raids by the Germans on the Belgian and Arras fronts.

TEUTONS DEFEATED AGAIN.

(By Associated Press)

Rome, Jan. 2.—Italians have defeated another Austro-German attempt to cross the Piave.

ANTI TRUST SUITS GO OVER ONE TERM

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 2.—Attorney General Gregory today asked the supreme court to defer argument on the International Harvester, United States Machinery, the Steel Corporation and four other anti-trust suits until next term.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS ORDERED.

(By Associated Press)

New York, Jan. 2.—Lightless nights for all New York and town streets was ordered today by the fuel administration.

CANCEL 104 TRAINS.

(By Associated Press)

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—The Pennsylvania railroad today canceled 104 passenger trains east of Pittsburgh.

way of offering bargains and special inducements is his own affair. These circulars and any other general advertising matter are sent out to thousands of people whose names are secured in the usual way, and in addition posters and banners are put on wagons, buggies, automobiles and even small pennants are attached to the bridles of horses, and hats and bands adorn the men and women alike. Regular circus methods are employed to get the news spread broadcast and firmly fastened in the minds of the people.

The enthusiasm with which the local merchants go into the proposition and the more universally they join the movement, the greater is its success.

That success has been found to depend very largely upon the amount of advertisement and the thoroughness with which it is distributed and the tenacity of the follow-up campaigns to prevent people from forgetting.

Properly and persistently advertised, it is believed that from five to ten thousand people could be induced to come to Bryan on trades day in May or June, and the presence here of that many people would certainly mean the success of the proposition.

Those merchants who do not join in the movement are not permitted to issue coupons, and have been known to lose hundreds of dollars worth of trade each by reason. A coupon is issued with each dollar's worth of trading done. The purchases keeps one-half and the merchant places the other half in the locked box. If the number held by the purchaser is called he is awarded a prize, the second number drawn entitling somebody else to a second prize and so on.

In order to get the detailed news of trades day to all the people in a territory as wide as this, circulars are printed. The usual method of financing such a project is to issue a circular containing the advertisements of the different merchants who are advertising bargains and other inducements, and thereon explaining all about the town and trades day and exploiting the different open air attractions.

The cost of the advertising in this circular is fixed sufficiently high to enable the club to pay all general expenses of the undertaking from that source, without other solicitation. Whatever the merchant may do in the

INCOME TAX GATHERER STARTS ON HIS WORK TOMORROW MORNING

Exemption for Unmarried Folks Is \$1,000 and for the married \$2,000, and From That You Build As Tax Rate Grows.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 2.—The great task of gathering income tax and excess profits began yesterday.

Every unmarried person earning more than \$1,000 during the last year and every married persons or head of a family who made more than \$2,000 must file with the internal revenue collector of his district a report any time between today and March 1. He will be notified before June 1 of the tax due, and payment will be due by June 15.

The government expects to receive \$1,201,000,000 from income taxes before July 1, including \$666,000,000 from individuals and \$535,000,000 from taxes of corporations. This is more than one-third of the \$3,400,000,000 estimated receipts under the war revenue act passed by congress at the last session.

From congress profits taxes, the government expects to realize about \$1,220,000,000 before July 1.

The rate of tax for a married man or the head of a family is 2 per cent. on the amount of his net income exceeding \$2,000, but less than \$4,000, and 4 per cent. on the amount of his net income above \$4,000 but less than \$5,000. An unmarried person not the head of a family will pay 2 per cent. on the amount of net income above \$1,000 but less than \$3,000 and 4 per cent. on the net income above \$3,000 but less than \$5,000.

An extra levy, or surtax, in addition to the normal tax, is imposed on incomes above \$5,000, so that the amount of income between \$5,000 and \$7,500 is subject to a total income tax, including both normal and extra, of 5 per cent.; and between \$7,500 and \$10,000, 6 per cent. The surtax further increases with higher incomes, so that amounts of \$1,000,000 are taxable at 65 per cent. with one per cent. additional for each half million up to two million dollars. All incomes over the latter amount are taxable at 67 per cent.

Typical income tax levies on heads of families are as follows: Income of \$2,500, tax is \$10; income of \$3,000, tax is \$20; income of \$3,500, tax is \$30; income of \$4,000, tax is \$40; income of \$4,500, tax is \$60; income of \$5,000, tax is \$80.

Unmarried persons would pay in this way: income of \$1,500, tax is \$10; income of \$2,000, tax is \$20; income of \$2,500, tax is \$30; income of \$3,000, tax is \$40; income of \$3,500, tax is \$50; income of \$4,000, tax is \$80; income of \$4,500, tax is \$100; income of \$5,000, tax is \$120.

Taxes may be paid in four installments between now and June 15, if this arrangement is preferred, but the treasury will open a determined campaign soon to encourage persons to pay their tax in full immediately, and receive interest on the advance payment.

A small army of accountants, especially trained for the work in the schools conducted by district collectors, for the past two weeks, will go into the field beginning Wednesday to assist persons in filing their returns, and will travel on pre-arranged itineraries for a month or more. In addition, federal agricultural agents and representatives of state and county councils of national defense, have enlisted in the campaign of education. By this extensive campaign of education, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper hopes to eliminate the chances of failure to file a return through ignorance of the requirements.

In fact, officials in charge of the tax gathering machine expect to eliminate the usual grudging spirit of taxpayers. They have called this a "Liberty Tax," because its proceeds go to the same war cause as the Liberty bond issues, and every effort will be made to encourage the spirit of willing giving among those on whom the tax falls.

About 7,000,000 persons will pay income taxes, it is estimated, and most will be subject to a direct federal tax

NORFOLK FIRE WAS NOT INCENDIARY

Loss of Two Million Dollars in Five Big Buildings Lost.

(By Associated Press)

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2.—Though the military guards were not relaxed, city officials today were less inclined to blame incendiaries for yesterday's fires, which destroyed five of the city's largest buildings with a loss of two million dollars.

Pope Protests Against Teuton Barbarism

Rome, Jan. 2.—Pope Benedict, according to the *Osservatore Romano*, in addition to sending expressions of regret and sympathy to the bishops of Padua and Treviso, has drawn the attention of the government of the central empires and of the Austrian emperor to the raids over those cities.

The pope exhorted them to abstain in the future from such acts which, while attaining no military end, make innocent victims and damage churches and art treasures and, consequently, are unjustifiable by international law.

NOT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Jefferson City Mo., Jan. 2.—Men of draft age who are employed by the government in the operation of the railroads will not be classed as employees of the government under the new regulation, according to word received today from Lieutenant Colonel J. H. McCord from Provost Marshal General Crowder. Question had arisen as to whether the men should be classed as skilled government employees or skilled industrial employees.

NOT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Men, wheat, oil, ships and locomotives are the things most needed, and which America is able to give, Captain Tardieu said.

The urgency of an economic effort was emphasized by the French representative in this statement:

"The battle is not only on the battlefield. I have told to the French with complete frankness what America expects from them in the way of restrictions and new sacrifices. I am coming back to explain here the necessary sacrifices that France and her allies are expecting from America for victory."

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

Product of Ideals Compared.

Comparisons may be odious, but in this war for making the world safe for democracy, it is necessary to compare the results of the application of the principles of democracy with those of autocracy. Fortunately the details of an incident have come to hand. It is an incident of this war, and while not out of the ordinary as a long time practice of the United States navy, it stands out boldly in contrast with the practices of the seamen of the German navy. The United States navy has ever been humane and considerate of the fallen foe. When Admiral Philip, at the battle of Santiago, checked his enthused men with the words, "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying," he expressed not his personal feelings more than he did the principles that are taught the naval cadets at Annapolis, and Annapolis is the exponent of those democratic principles that form the foundation of this republic.

Hence it was to be expected that similar events would transpire when any of the American navy came into contact with the German navy. The Eagle of Saturday contained a brief account of the sinking of a German submarine by the destroyers Fanning and Nicholson on November 24, details of which had just reached the navy department. The distant periscope of the destroyer was sighted and the Fanning gave chase, dropped a depth bomb near where the periscope had been seen and the Nicholson, following close, dropped another. In a few moments the bow of the submarine appeared and shortly afterwards the crew came onto the deck and surrendered. Before they could be taken off, the submarine began to sink and they plunged into the water, swimming toward the Fanning. Let us quote from the official statement at this point:

Although the crew wore life preservers a number of them were exhausted when they reached the side of the destroyer. As the submarine sank five or six men were caught by the radia aerial and carried down below the surface before they disengaged themselves. Ten of the men were so weak that lines had to be passed under their arms to haul them aboard. One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. Chief Pharmacist's Mate Elzer Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. Conner (N. N. V.) jumped overboard after this man and secured line under his arms. When he was hauled aboard every effort was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes. The four officers of the submarine and the thirty-five members of the crew were all taken prisoners. After being taken on board the prisoners were given hot coffee and sandwiches. Though kept under strict guard, they seemed contented, and after a short time commenced to sing. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them their warm coats and heavy clothing.

The Fanning proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the Fanning read the burial services over the body of the dead German sailor and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honors.

Our sailors behave fully in accordance with the traditions of the American navy and true principles of democracy. They showed the gracious and humane spirit.

Now, odious as it may seem, let us contrast this with the behavior of the German navy. Begin with the Lusitania. No American war vessel ever has or ever will attack an unarmed vessel loaded with women and children and non-combatant men. Then follows a long line of sinkings without warning of helpless neutral vessels, some of which were carrying supplies to Germany and many others moving about the world in the free zones of the ocean as they believed they had a right to do, and as they really have a right to do. And in these sinkings it often happened that the crews, which took to the lifeboats, were fired upon, the boats sunk and their occupants murdered in cold blood by either shots from German guns or by drowning. Once, a pretended rescue was effected, the men being taken onto the deck of the submarine which was then submerged, leaving them to shift for themselves. That was deliberate murder coupled with fiendishness incarnate. The hospital ships have been sunk when they imagined they were immune from attack by reasons of the well established principles of modern warfare. In rare instances it has happened that men were taken aboard submarines and conveyed to some German port, and it has also happened in equally rare instances that lifeboats were towed for a time in the direction of the nearest port. Such instances are believed to be due to the kindness of individual submarine commanders, for it has been found that all among them are not as designedly cruel as they who have established the fiendish record of the German navy. At least one such commander has committed suicide rather than conduct the submarine warfare as his masters declared it should be conducted. The submarine warfare as practiced is not to the liking of quite a large number of German naval officers and German seamen, as evidenced by numerous revolts that have taken place. It all goes to show, then, that the submarine warfare as conducted is in accordance with orders from the top, confirming the theory that such practices are a national policy, just as the awful devastation of Belgium and France was upon orders from high authority.

Here, then, is the contrast: Murder as compared with the saving of life; instead of leaving the victims to shift for themselves, friendly attention and care; good, wholesome and warming food instead of acorn coffee and turnips; stripping of clothing or preventing the obtainment of clothing contrasted with the giving of warm clothes and a comfortable fire.

It is no wonder the Germans cheered the Americans, and they must have contrasted the methods of their masters with that of the American seamen to their own discredit. It is such acts as these that have their eventual effect. Some time must elapse before the news can reach home, but it does, and it spreads to the everlasting discredit of the German masters in their home country. Sooner or later just that sentiment will lead to the undoing of the German autocracy.

Government Control of Railroads.

When three or more men try to do something co-operatively without choosing one of their number as the boss, they fall down on the job. Each naturally is looking out for his own interests rather than the interests of the whole, because of necessity he must do so in order to preserve those interests. All three are thus engaged, because human nature is about the same the world over, one being afraid to trust the honesty of another. Furthermore, suppose they did have implicit confidence in each other, no two of them would ever agree on a policy, and hence there would be friction. It could not be avoided. None having authority over the others, this friction, small though it might be, would be sufficient to prevent the acquirements to the full of the natural beneficial results of co-operation.

This, it seems, is about the situation that faced the country in regard to the railroads. They were all willing enough to co-operate with the government and were doing all in their power to meet the requirements put upon them by the administration during war times, but for some reason they could not move the stuff in the way it was thought it should be moved. Congestion of freight and unequal division of fuel were among the distressing achievements of the situation, and it had to be remedied before things could move as the government wanted them to move. The railroads complained of lack of equipment, due in some measure to the tightening of state and national legislatures and commissions on them in recent years, the demand for higher wages on the part of the workmen which must be granted to prevent strikes, riots and their attendant destruction, and the inability of the corporations to borrow money in sufficient quantities on terms they could meet. Drastic laws on the one hand and threatened strikes on the other had made railroad securities undesirable on the markets, and they could obtain neither

income sufficient or borrow money with which to build up their road beds and enlarge and improve their equipment.

Being in somewhat of a bad way as a result of these conditions, they faced the other fact that they were not a national entity. Each railroad corporation was working for itself, for the benefit of its stockholders and bondholders and the hope of improving the physical conditions of their several properties. Managers of none of the corporations had had an intimate knowledge of the requirement and difficulties of any of the other managers, hence were bound to be looking at their own troubles specifically and at those of the other fellow only generally. Strive as they might, there could be no close co-operation, particularly under the Sherman anti-trust laws. It had to be to a large extent every fellow for himself and the "devil take the hindmost," and while the devil was doing his taking he was at the same time taking a very large modicum of strength from the nation. Something, then, had to be done, and President Wilson did it, once he made up his mind as to the necessities of the situation and the least objectionable plan.

His plan is simply to take over the railroads, to commandeer them in fact, for the period of the war, guarantee their owners and creditors an income such as they have had heretofore, and maintaining the properties at the present or a better standard. In fact, it seems quite likely that there will be an improvement in the standard, as the president expects to ask for several hundred billion dollars for the improvement of the properties and the enlargement of the rolling stock, something the roads claimed that they needed badly. This rolling stock and roadbed improvement cannot be brought about by the rubbing of an Aladdin lamp, but the closer co-operation under government control that is essential will make up a lot of the deficiencies in that respect. Fewer cars and engines would be needed under complete co-operation than under partial co-operation.

Notwithstanding our railroads have been operated more cheaply and better than have the government owned roads of Europe, there can be no denying that they have maintained immense and expensive organizations of traveling agents, local attorneys and surgeons and other human impediments necessitated by competition that the government will be expected to eliminate in the course of time. Then each big railroad system has at its head high priced and able managing heads, each one probably capable of thinking in terms of national railway system as well as an ordinary railway system. They will be generally eliminated or reduced.

Russian Hunger and German Peace.

If Russia is hungry and willing, therefore, to accept any sort of peace Germany may propose, why is that Germany is anxious to secure peace with Russia for the purpose of obtaining food? If the Russians cannot obtain food for themselves, how can they supply the Germans? And of what good is the boshelviki if no food is to be had? Has it told the people that the rich have the food and that it is only necessary to seize and eat? Or is it a fact that General Kaldeines does control the food and gold of the Russian nation and that he, being in revolt against the boshelviki, will permit none of his valuable hoardings to reach Petrograd territory? Even then, of what consequence is peace to Germany, if it be Germany's plan to conclude a peace for the purpose of obtaining food? Now that white Russia has declared a republic, seemingly independent of Petrograd, it would look as if Germany's chances of getting food from there are further removed than ever. Germany's only real gain would be the opportunity to strengthen the battle lines in the west with the men from the Russian front, and a peace, even with that in view, releases a large number of Russian prisoners now in Germany who have probably been compelled to work for Germany and have been valuable aids against the entente. With Germany short of food, every additional prisoner, being possessed of healthy digestive organs usually, is an additional burden on Germany, already underfed. She would doubtless like to get rid of a few million of them, could she do so without strengthening her enemies, and one way to do this is to conclude peace. Food would be sayed. In any event, food seems to be the chief thing to be obtained in any peace the Germans might seek to obtain.

Every county demonstration agent is a missionary. His district agent is his presiding elder. The director is the bishop, and over and above them all in temporal matters are the people of Texas, who express themselves by ballot. The mission of the agents is to bring about better conditions on the farms, just as the mission of the preacher is to bring about better conditions in the hearts of men. It takes a change of heart, oftentimes, to bring some farmers to the mourners' bench, and usually they are brought to mourn because the so-called scientific farmers make better crops and more money and live better than they do.

SOUTH TEXAS CHAIRMAN PROUD.

NEGROES ARE PROSPEROUS.

Houston, Dec. 31.—"My district has done nobly in the matter of Red Cross memberships," said J. W. Bonnar, South Texas chairman for the nationwide drive which closed last Monday night.

"We have succeeded in securing more than four hundred thousand members, which was my section of the state's quota, and there are still fifty chapters to hear from."

He said that these had been delayed because of Christmas and expected within a few days to be able to announce the complete result.

County Chairman Abe Levy has not completed his checking yet, as he too, has several books out, but is confident that it will go over forty thousand for Harris county.

HOBBY CALLS CONFERENCE.

Austin, Dec. 31.—Governor Hobby has called the state council of defense and the drouth relief committee to meet in Austin next Thursday to further consider plans for obtaining relief from the federal government for the drouth-stricken sections of the state and also for the purpose of discussing plans for increasing the acreage next season. The governor has also extended an invitation to the directors of the federal reserve banks and the farm loan banks to attend the meeting and present suggestions.

DRAFT CAUSE OF TRAGEDY.

Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 31.—Fear of the draft is believed to have prompted Charles E. Logan, a farmer near McLain, to kill his wife and baby as they slept last night, set fire to the house and then cut his own throat, according to officers, who returned here to-day from the scene of the tragedy.

According to officers, Logan died kneeling beside a couch, and in his hands, it was said, were found charred bits of the questionnaire, which he should have filed Saturday.

The theory that the Logan family was murdered by someone else has virtually been abandoned here, according to the officers.

REGISTER GERMANS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The week of February 4 was set aside by the department of justice Sunday for registration of 500,000 unnaturalized Germans in the continental United States by police or postmasters in pursuance of President Wilson's alien enemy proclamation declaring this action as a means of minimizing the danger of enemy sympathizers in the United States.

Oil mill will pay 10 cents each for meal bags. Cudgel for the same price and from D-205—W-19 the same man.

TROUBLING BAPTIST WATERS.

As a step toward church harmony Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would have the Baptists surrender the tenet that makes them a distinctive church. His proposal is startling even though it touches a sympathetic chord in the minds of some fellow member. It naturally raises opposition in certain quarters, and the problem is now perhaps in the arena for the Baptist denomination to wrestle with. Mr. Rockefeller declared at a recent dinner of the New York City Baptist Mission that he did not think immersion a necessary qualification for membership, and remarked that the rite was an obstacle which had kept "perhaps better Christians than you or me out of the Baptist church." Immersion as a condition for membership he describes as "man-made," and predicts that "in the church of the future form and ceremony will play a minor part." The Baptist church, therefore, since it wishes to bear its part in the leadership of the church of the future, "must not exclude good Christian men and women on matters of form." The war, he thinks, is hastening the consummation of the future church, which he visions in this form:

"I see all denominational barriers obliterated, and if the Baptists today have the courage and the breadth to stand on the platform of the founders of the church, it can be a part of the foundation of the church of the future—a leader in the church of the Living God. What a privilege! What an opportunity! In God's name, I ask, does any one dare to let it pass?"

The daily press, which give much currency to Mr. Rockefeller's words, also supply the cautious or outspoken opposition of certain prominent Baptists. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison avenue Baptist church, is liberal, but not revolutionary:

"With all that Mr. Rockefeller said about the church of the future I agree. As to immersion as a prerequisite of membership—that is a great theological question and a matter of policy for Baptists to consider. Mr. Rockefeller is entitled to his view and I am glad that he expressed it. I feel the force of his contention, but do not know that I am prepared to go as far as he. I doubt if his opinion will find general support in our denomination. But I repeat that all Christians agree with him regarding religious co-operation in the future."

Mr. Rockefeller's present pastor, Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, takes the stand that immersion should be a voluntary privilege:

"It should be taken from the door-sill of the church and placed upon the altar. It should not be a matter of first importance in church-membership, but love of God and service of Christ should be the essential thing. Thousands of men are loyal to Christ whose names are not on the roll of any church. In many of the fundamental principles of the church our fathers have tied their bonds because they were made ritualistic instead of high privileges."

The pastor of an interdenominational church, Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, a former Baptist, sees Mr. Rockefeller as "one of the few men who can speak out." He believes "many more hold the same opinions, but do not dare to utter them." But wholesale dissent from the new position is uttered by Rev. G. W. Matherson, the evangelist whose work is well known in the South as well as the North. He is reported to have said that "just such apostasy to all religion as that brought about by Mr. Rockefeller had caused the Germans to regard the truth lightly and brought on the war." The New York Times shows him as somewhat vitriolic:

"Never mind for the moment Baptist belief concerning forms of baptism. The question is whether we are to tolerate John D. Rockefeller, Jr., even with his wealth, and allow him to stay in a Baptist church in good standing, when he denies the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith—an inspired and infallible Bible, the substitutionary atonement of Jesus Christ, the resurrection, and the second coming of Christ in bodily form."

"The country needs all her men, highest, humblest, weakest, all, and of all races and color," the speaker declared. "There are some who thought that white and black should serve indiscriminately in the same companies, but I have never shared that view."

"The man who is fighting wishes to be sure that the men at his side and behind him are his true comrades and believe in him without reserve."

In referring to mob outrages of the year in Waco, near Memphis, East St. Louis and Dyersburg, Mr. Storey says:

"This country of ours must rank among the uncivilized nations of the world, until such time as lynching is recognized as a crime, not only against the victim, but against the state."

Other speakers urged that the association pursue its purpose of bettering the social status of the negro, notwithstanding war conditions.

I repeat that I wish to say nothing unchristian of any man, certainly not of the Rockefellers, for whose benefactions and labors for enlisted men I entertain sincere admiration. But the matter is not giving of money. It is not ethics alone. It is sound faith and American patriotism. Besides, we must beware of young men with hobbies. Mr. Rockefeller's hobby is the trust. It is the thing in religion he wants that made his father rich in oil. It is argued there should be a trust in Protestant Christianity, at the expense, if need be, of the destruction of some of the most cherished and vital doctrines of the Christian faith. My advice to Mr. Rockefeller is, instead of trying to break down the Baptist denomination, to get out of it and go to the liberal church, where he belongs.

The present Rockefeller pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, is an amiable, Christian-gentleman, yet he, too, so far as I can learn, has adopted the new theology, the latest apostasy, and is preaching a pussey, jellyfish Christianity. Some men can not stand prosperity. We have them in the Baptist ministry as elsewhere."

The Shepherd Song.

She was just a little Mex. A wee tot of a thing. Yet as she stood by the show-window of one of Bryan's stores and looked at the display of beautiful dolls and other toys, her little eyes told plainer than words the wish of her heart. The longer she looked the greater became her yearnings, and as she saw other people going and coming, carrying in their arms the things she wanted and toward which her little hands were held in vain, tears came into her eyes as she realized they were not for her. The thick plate glass shut them in from her. She had no money. They were for other children, not her.

A lady with the light of heaven shining in her face, one of the charity workers among the poor, passed by, saw the child and read her face.

"What is it, little girl? What do you wish? Are you, too, looking for Santa Claus?"

"Baby, lady; baby, baby."

Restraining her own tears, one of the prettiest dolls in the window was selected and placed in the arms of the little child.

The light that flames only from the altars of heaven took the place of her tears as she walked lightly away.

Again the Shepherd Song of the angels was heard, and the infant Jesus lay sleeping in Bethlehem.

Feed Control Work At A. and M. Improved

Steven Greer, Brazos Civil War Veteran

Steven Greer, who departed this life on Sunday afternoon, December 30th, 1917, was a native of Brazos county, having been born on the north line of Rock Prairie on what is now known as the old Clapp place, December 1st, 1845. He was 72 years and one month of age at the time of his death. He was raised here and went to the war from this county in 1862 and served valiantly until the surrender. He returned here after the close of the war and took up the occupation of farming which he followed all the remainder of his life.

He was married a few months before the close of the war while at home on furlough to Miss Sarah Ann Martin who resided in Millican, then the principal town of the county. He and his wife made Brazos county their home from the day they were wed and reared their family here. Nine children were born to them, six boys and three girls. All the children are dead except three sons, all of whom are grown with families of their own. One son died in Austin about three weeks ago. He is also survived by his widow who will make her home with her sister, Mrs. T. J. Caywood of this city, spending part of the time with her.

Steven Greer was a good man and a good neighbor. He was as kind hearted as a child and liberal to a fault. No man ever went to him for a favor that he did not grant if within his power. He was a member of the Free Baptist church. The writer is fully convinced, therefore, that your views concerning the administration of laws affecting the agriculture of this state are absolutely correct, and that the feed control service will not be moved from the college in compliance with a more efficient arrangement elsewhere.

While it is immaterial to the writer whether or not the feed control service remains at the college, he found that he could not conscientiously go before the legislative investigating committee and state that it would be to the best interests of the students of the college and the agricultural work under way on the experimental station, or the people of Texas, who are the recipients of the benefits of the pure feed law, to move it away.

The very fact that the feed control service was located at the college has made the Texas station beyond any doubt the greatest authority on cotton seed products in the world. It has also tended to make the Texas station a competent authority on the subject of feeding stuffs of every kind and more particularly upon the feeding of the various types of farm animals—something thoroughly appropriate and highly useful to the agricultural people of this state. The information thus produced is at once available to the students of the college and to actual producers throughout the state. So far as the police feature is concerned, it is a truth that can not be contradicted successfully that with the feed control service being administered from the college, the policeman in charge is not a man with a "bille" and a set of motions as to what is just and proper, but one guided wholly by an array of scientific findings, which added to the experience of the men on the job, constitutes the police power in this state with reference to pure feed matters. The work as conducted heretofore is primarily investigational and educational, and the police power the logical result. Yours very truly,

B. YOUNGBLOOD, director

FLAG HAS 53 STARS.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2.—Perhaps the most distinguished service flag in the country is flying from the flagstaff of St. Mary's Industrial school, here. The

BURDEN IS DOUBLED ON AMERICAN SHOULDERS

Hon. Clarence Ousley Points Out to County Agents That the Deflection of Russia Has Put Food in German Mouths, Strengthened the Enemy and Made Our Task Greater Than Ever.

From Friday's Daily Eagle
A note of grave warning if not of actual danger to the nation and one means of overcoming it was sounded by Hon. Clarence Ousley, director of the extension service and assistant secretary of agriculture, in an address before the county and district agents in conference this week at the college. Mr. Ousley said that since he was here some time ago things had changed and changed for the worse, owing to the fall of Russia from the alliance, and the increasing pressure as a consequence of the Germans upon France and England and Italy while we are preparing to enter the war. If they can hold the lines until we are ready, things will come out all right. If they cannot hold the lines until we are ready then the prospects are that we shall have to fight the Germans on our own soil. To enable the allies to hold the lines, food and general war munitions, but particularly food must be provided, and the world's supply is short. Hence we must economize and raise more food and farm and farm to fill in the gaps.

Measure of Success.

The conference was opened this morning at 9 o'clock, instead of 8 in the Y. M. C. A. building at College, with all the county and district agents and staff men and women on hand. T. O. Walton, acting director, introduced Charles Alvord as the first speaker of the morning. Mr. Alvord was formerly professor of agriculture at the college, later manager of the Tatt ranch and now is field agent for the federal government with Oklahoma and Texas as his territory. He spoke on the vital necessity of greater cooperation during the war than at any time in the past and as a message from the department of agriculture to the agents he read the letter of Bradford Knapp to lady agents who recently met in Arlington. Mr. Knapp in that letter stressed particularly not the number secured to engage in the demonstration work, the enrollment, not the number of visits made and the tasks delivered, but "how many have actually adopted the practice you advocate" as the measure of success for an agent. He told the agents that they are employees of the greatest government on earth and it expects them to do their full duty in this great world crisis.

Public Servants Indifferent.

Mr. Walton spoke a short while, dwelling particularly on the indifference of public servants toward anything not in their special line of work. He told particularly of 5,000 bulletins designed for purposes of instruction in the public schools and was asked to write the county superintendents to ascertain if they would see to it that one period a week was given to instruction along the lines suggested by this bulletin. He received just five responses from all the superintendents in Texas. This led up to the statement that it is time to talk plain, especially to the public servants. The man not whole-souled and not wholly in earnest in this war preparation matter is not fit to hold a public position. He told the agents they must multiply their efforts by the efforts of other men.

While he was speaking Co. Ousley entered the room and was greeted with applause and all standing until he reached the rostrum and took his seat.

Situation is Worse.

Colone Ousley was introduced very briefly, and used few words in introducing his remarks. He said that he gets lonesome in Washington, so lonesome he almost cries, and he would not stay there except that he thinks the best way he can serve the government. "It isn't what I would like, but what they think I can best do," he said.

Since he was here last October he declared that conditions have changed and changed for the worse. The collapse of Russia has made it necessary that we take her place. The Germans from. The Germans will make any sort of concessions to get at the granary of Russia for the conduct of this war, even to the giving up of Poland, to do, the attainment of a middle Europe. We no longer have the advantage of resourceful Russia to draw Servia and other small countries. This has made the task of every American doubly hard. Many people do not understand that this is not only the government's war and President Wilson's war, but that we are all in the war, and that we are not going to win the war until we realize that we are all in the battle lines and two million go from either of these countries three crops, but when we transport one can be expected from the United States. The supply of ships is short.

It is not a question of feeding our own people in addition to the allies. It is a question of feeding and sustaining the soldiers that they may hold the war.

Great Crops, Greater Consumption.

We have made great crops in this country this year, with millions of bushels of wheat and corn in excess of our own demands, but there are millions in France, Great Britain and Italy to be fed and sustained. Two thirds of the normal sugar supply of the world's behind the German lines, which is one chief reason for the sugar situation as it has existed. Australia and India have raised big wheat the line until we can get there. Germany probably has a million fresh men have accomplished what they set out

SERIOUS REPLY TO THE AUSTRO-GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

London, Dec. 31.—When the Austro-German peace terms are officially presented, the Manchester Guardian says the British government intends to present a serious reply. Premier Lloyd George will visit France to confer with Premier Clemenceau on the subject.

RUSSIAN-TEUTONIC PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Brest-Litovsk, Friday, Dec. 28.—(via Berlin and London), Dec. 31.—Provisional agreement on a series of important points including liberation of war prisoners and resumption of commercial relations, was reached Friday by the delegates of Russia and the central powers in discussion of issues which in the event of a general peace would have to be settled among the nations represented in the negotiations here. This provisional discussion was terminated Friday, the basis of an agreement adopted being reached under the reservation that it was to be examined by the governments represented by the delegates.

In respect to treaty relations an understanding was arrived at regarding the restoration of the situation as it existed when the war began.

It was provided that certain laws adopted during the war shall be cancelled, and that those affected thereby shall be restored to their previous rights or indemnified.

The rules in regard to payment of war costs and damage were defined in greater detail. Provisions were made concerning damages sustained by civilians outside the war area.

An agreement in principle was reached regarding reciprocal liberation and return to the relatives of war prisoners and interned civilians, and also for the return of captured merchant vessels.

Speedy resumption of diplomatic and consular relations is embraced in the understanding. It is set forth that there shall be immediate stoppage of economic warfare, establishment of commercial intercourse and the organized exchange of commodities.

A substantial understanding was arrived at on which the basis of economic relations shall be settled permanently.

Regarding the questions of occupied territory the Russians made the following proposal:

"In full accord with the public declaration of both the contracting parties that they cherish no bellicose plans and desire to conclude peace without annexations, Russia will withdraw her troops from all parts of Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Persia, occupied by her while the powers of the quadruple alliance will withdraw theirs from Poland. In accordance with the principles of the Russian government which has declared the right of all peoples living in Russia to self-determination including even separation, the populations of these districts will be given an opportunity within the shortest possible period of deciding entirely and freely the question of their union with one or the other empire, or their formation into independent states.

"In this connection the presence of any troops, apart from national or local militia, in the territories which are voting shall not be permissible until this question is decided. The government of these regions shall remain in the hands of representatives of the local populations, elected democratically. The date of evacuation and other circumstances and the commencement of demobilization of the army is to be fixed by a special military commission."

Germany then proposed the following form for the first articles of a preliminary treaty which is to be concluded:

1. Russia and Germany are to declare the state of war at an end. (Section missing here.)

The Russian delegation took cognizance of these statements and set forth its standpoint as follows:

"Our standpoint is that only such a manifestation of will can be regarded as a de facto expression of the will of the people as results from a free vote taken in the districts in question, with the complete absence of foreign troops. We, therefore, propose, and must insist thereon, that a clearer and more precise formulation of this point be made. We consent, however, to the appointment of a special commission for the examination of technical conditions for the realization of such referendums and also for the fixing of a definite time for evacuation.

Samuel Bullock was a pleasant caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Morehead Sunday afternoon.

Miss Little Sherrill from Cooks' Point, Burleson county, has been spending the week visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hall.

1918 FOOD PROBLEM IN TEXAS GREATER THAN IN SOME STATES

(By Associated Press)
Houston, Jan. 1.—E. A. Peden, federal food administrator for Texas, in a New Year's appeal to the people of the state today pointed out how they can help the government win the war by the conservation of food. A plea is made to all classes, the housewife, restaurant men and the general public alike. Observance of meatless, wheatless and porkless days is urged by the food administrator. The appeal follows:

"As federal food administrator for the state of Texas and the representative of nearly five million people, I have during the New Year of 1918, a problem in food conservation to solve, bigger in many respects than any other state of the union, because of the immense area to be covered and the great distances to be traveled.

"I need, just in proportion as the area is vast and the distance great, that much more co-operation from the people of Texas than any other state administrator could ask.

"I ask of the housewife that she read and become familiar with the literature of the food administration, especially the kitchen card, observing the meatless Tuesdays; the wheatless Wednesdays; the porkless Saturdays; and one meatless and one wheatless meal each day.

"Of the hotel men and restaurant men, as well as the general caterer, I ask the co-operation as I ask of the housewife. The caterer must be the great public exemplar in matters of setting the pace of food saving.

"Go back to simple life. Be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, pray hard.

"Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously. We have a victory to win."

"May we enter the New Year of 1918 with wholesomeness of saving and living, alone in our minds."

"Of the wholesaler, the jobber and the retail groceries, I ask complete cooperation in all matters of licensing; and that these industries so conduct their affairs that no Texas home shall be the sufferers from profiteering. I appreciate their responsiveness to the nation's need and have every reason to hope that this responsiveness will continue."

"To the farmer I urge the planting of plentiful good crops, not overlooking his cows, hogs and poultry, in order that his industry may benefit the nation in gathering supplies for our armies and our people; as well as the armies and the peoples of our allies.

"To the every-day man and woman, I urge a deeper sense of feeling as to the responsibility of the individual in winning the war. Without this responsibility becoming manifest in self-denial, personal sacrifice, eagerness to respond to food saving measures, and also conviction that the saving of the individual does count-control of foodstuffs at their source is futile.

"A time may come within the year of 1918 when a ration system may be invoked; but a ration system will not have to be invoked if the citizens will but assert their citizenship and practice the economics and the simple rules of saving laid down by the United States food administration. We have literally to feed the allies from what we save; there is no surplus.

"We have a common law in food saving today. It is as solemn and sacred as any code devised:

"Save: Meat, wheat, sugar and fats."

"The how and the why of the saving is for the individual. Ours is but the privilege to suggest."

STEEP HOLLOW.

Steep Hollow, Jan. 2.—Miss Ida Martin has returned home, after several weeks' visit to relatives and friends in San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bohanon from Lake Charles, La., are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Richey.

Mrs. R. W. Lindsey spent Sunday visiting friends in Bryan.

One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the holidays was given, Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Burt.

Jess Cook leaves Tuesday to take up his duties in army life again at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left Monday for their home at Thorndale, after a week's visit to Mrs. Wilson's brothers, Messrs. Ben and William Foster of this community.

In view of the course which the negotiations hitherto have taken, it may be stated with satisfaction that regarding settlement of the most important questions, the views of the represented powers tally in many points while regarding others the views approach each other to such an extent that hope for arriving at an agreement on the latter points is well founded."

Samuel Bullock was a pleasant caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Morehead Sunday afternoon.

Miss Little Sherrill from Cooks' Point, Burleson county, has been spending the week visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hall.

NINETY PER CENT. CLAIM EXEMPTION.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Fully 90 per cent. of draft registrants who have returned their questionnaires to the Chicago boards are claiming exemption, it was announced. The majority are basing their claims on dependency grounds.

SEVENTY TONS HAY DESTROYED.

Corpus Christi, Jan. 2.—Seventy tons of hay valued at \$2,700 and small frame building owned by the San Antonio Brewing association, that housed the hay, was destroyed by fire. The building was located in the center of the depot warehouse section. No other buildings were damaged.

ASSISTING COLLECTOR.

Prof. J. M. Moore has been appointed deputy county tax collector by Collector W. J. McCullough. The annual rush to pay taxes has begun and will continue until February 1. Mr. McCullough says that tax money is coming in better than it did a year ago.

GLASS FOUND IN RICE.

Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 29.—Particles of glass were found in large quantities of rice stored in a food depot here Friday, according to an announcement by division headquarters.

VISITING AGENTS WERE ENTERTAINED AND TOLD OF COLLEGE WORK

From Saturday's Daily Eagle
As a relaxation from lectures and discussions along the lines of "shop talk," county and district agents and specialists connected with the extension service of A. and M. college were entertained last night by the campus talent. Mrs. Charles E. Friley and Mrs. B. Youngblood gave a couple of piano duets and Mrs. Friley a piano solo. Miss Felker sang, Mrs. Wright recited and Mr. Waggoner gave a couple of numbers. The applause and demands for encores were so insistent, one may judge the quality of the program and the appreciation of the auditors.

Probably every visitor was present at the Y. M. C. A. as well as members of the signal corps and the campus crowd. The reading room was used for the entertainment, and was quite festive with the Christmas decorations.

In the course of the program Dr. Bizzell, as president of the college, made a statement of college conditions he said he thought the agents should know. He made just three points. The first was that Texas A. and M. college enrollment this year to date is slightly better than last year and he expects quite an influx from high schools which have January graduations. This condition is contrary to the experience of other men's schools of the country this year, which have shown a falling off of 8 to 30 per cent. The second point was the valuation of the physical property of the college, according to the report of the auditor just recently made. He stated that the figures show the property value to be over \$2,700,000. Of this about a third has been placed in the past three and half years, although the college is over forty years of age. The third point was that the agents as representatives of the college and doing a work in the field that the college is doing in the institution should speak to the people of their institution, arouse an interest in it and use their influence to induce the boys to attend this institution for their own good and for the good of the state at large.

He called upon Dr. Youngblood to speak of one of the three main co-ordinate divisions to speak. Dr. Youngblood told of the work of experiments and how essential it is to successful farming, answered a number of the criticisms of farmers and others and stated that whatever authentic knowledge they obtained would be turned over to the extension service and by it given to the people. Furthermore, the experiment station is there to answer questions and he expressed the desire that the agents propound questions and encourage the farmers of the state to do the same thing.

T. O. Walton, as acting director of the extension service, was called upon as the head of the other co-ordinate division. He said the extension service is the legs of the institution, carrying its knowledge, discoveries and general teachings to the people through agents, bulletins, newspapers and whatever other means may be at hand. They co-operate with the extension service in every possible way.

After the program there was a social hour in which everybody was given an opportunity to meet everybody else.

Punch was served by Mrs. Bizzell and their little daughter and many an old acquaintance was renewed.

The agents are to adjourn this afternoon in time to take trains for home. The day was spent as have been those of the two previous days, in discussing the varying problems that have come up over the state and listening to lectures, practically all of which have a bearing on the war and the conditions that have arisen. The agents are urged to insist on the farmers working with them in getting more food production, live at home and board at the same place, and raise something in addition for the home and general markets in addition to their regular feed.

Hon. Clarence Ousley was not present at the entertainment last night, having been a dinner guest in Bryan.

He leaves today for Houston for a conference on the pink boll worm situation and from there goes to Dallas, and will fill a couple of speaking dates in North Texas before returning to Washington.

In the general meetings this morning J. W. Canada, editor of the Southland farmer, gave quite an exhaustive treatise on the farm loan banks and the homestead law. His was not an argumentative talk, but more to explain to the agents the workings of the law and the handling of homesteads under it.

Col. C. N. Ousley made another address to the agents this morning, this time dealing with the food and feed proposition. He spoke from a world standpoint and impressed the necessity of the agents urging upon the farmers the facts and showing them why more feed and food must be produced in order to meet the world's demands.

BOLSHEVIK TROOPS DEFEATED

Stockholm, Jan. 2.—Ukrainian and Cossack forces, in great battle on the southwestern front, have defeated Bolshevik troops, taking 400 prisoners and capturing eight big guns and 328 machine guns, according to a dispatch received by the Dagens Nyheter from Petrograd by way of Harapanda. The Cossacks are in hot pursuit of the Bolsheviks.

During the hearing the committee also received from Secretary Baker a letter in reply to a resolution requesting immediate action to relieve clothing shortages in the cantonments, stating the necessary steps had been taken and that he would report fully as soon as all camps were heard from.

In September, the general said, he protested against crowding 12 men into a tent and gave warning that sickness would result. Before more tents arrived the epidemic broke out. Now, however, he added, there are only 800 men on the sick list.

Mr. Johnson and the other directors felt that they could not turn down any offer the government might make that was within their power to grant, as it might lead to something more important later. For example, it is possible that a small repair shop might be established and that might lead to something greater, particularly with the A. and M. college here, where a course in aviation is a branch.

GINNINGS FAR BEHIND.

The report of George Chance, ginning census enumerator for Brazos county, shows the ginnings for 1917 to be far behind those of 1916. The report shows that up to December 13th there had been ginned from the crop of 1917, 15,819 bales, compared with 27,062 bales ginned up to the same date last year, a decrease of 11,243 bales.

Ring 42 and G. D. Tucker will sell you all kinds of feed, cheap or cash.

DEATH OF GEORGE ECHOLS.

Mrs. S. E. Eberstadt received a telegram Tuesday night notifying her of the death of her brother, George D. Echols. He was a traveling man and was in El Paso at the time. The death was sudden and the cause is not known here. The funeral and burial will be at Jefferson, Marion county, and Mr. and Mrs. Eberstadt left today to attend the services.

BANDITS RAID TOWNS.